Gazette of the United States.

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[No. 71, of Vol. III.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1791. [Whole No. 279.]

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

THIS day closes another annual measure of time; and happy would be the consequences, if mankind were more disposed to avail themselves of such periods, for the indulgence of reflection, and a retrospective view of the various events of life, which, at a distance, and divested of the false colourings that prejudice may have given them at the time of their occurrence, will often present a useful lesson for future conduct, and subserve valuable purposes in society—moral and political.

The critical observer of human affairs, who has viewed the progress of those evils to which men are constantly exposed by the treachery of the heart, and the errors of judgment, will be ready to acknowledge the advantages to be derived—from a review of former scenes, analizing the secret springs to action on the great drama of the world—with the several causes of success or disappointment.

If in the course of events we have seen the throne of a Despot consuming on the sacred altar of Liberty—let Kings, by this, be taught to venerate the rights of men—and to know that the affections of a free and generous people are the only satisfactory and durable basis of all authority.—If we have observed a Minister sacrificed to the just resentment of his country—let those in similar situations be careful to shun the causes which led to his disgrace, and to cherish those virtues which will alone ensure them the esteem and confidence of their fellow-citizens.

If, by the rays of mental light, the wiles of priestcraft have been exposed to view, and we have seen the pampered sons of luxury deprived of the wealth they procured by the worst of all abuses—Priests are hereby taught that such pursuits will not in future avail them, as men will be no longer led the blind votaries of superstition and bigotry.

Have we heard that millions of our fellow men (magnanimously asserting the rights of human nature) have dared to break the chains which bound them for ages, and determined to be free—we will indulge the generous emotions of joy, be stimulated to future exertions in the cause of liberty, and nourish fair science in our land, as the source of all social happiness.

If we, on the other hand, have been informed that thousands have fallen victims to the pride of royalty—while, with just indignation, we contemplate the sad effects which the lust of domination is ever found to produce, let us guard with cautious eye among ourselves the aspiring efforts of ambition, and cultivate those sentiments of philanthropy, which teach men to know and feel that they are the brethren of one common family.

Have the bounties of Nature been heaped upon us with a liberal hand—may gratitude inspire our devotions, and our future conduct evidence our sense of the obligation.

If, in the pursuits of private life, fortune has deigned to afford us her smiles—let us, by the exercise of genuine benevolence, endeavor to merit her future favors.

Have we been deprived of some of our most valuable friends—let us study to copy those virtues which procured them esteem, as the best tribute due to their memory. MENTOR.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

NEW-YORK, December 26.

Official accounts being received of the death of Major-General Butler, Major Ferguson, Major Heart, Capt. Smith, Capt. Bradford, Capt. Newman, Capt. Phelon, and Lieutenant Spear, members of the society of the Cincinnati, who fell in the late action with the Indians, the members of the New-York State Society of the Cincinnati, are requested to wear the usual mourning for three months, as a particular mark of respect for the memory of their brave deceased brethren.

By order of the President, W. S. SMITH.

BOSTON, *Dec.* 17, 1791.

THE Subscribers to the AMERICAN APOLLO are informed, that the first number will, agreeably to the proposal, be published on the first Friday in January next.—Those gentlemen who hold subscriptions, are requested to return them, as soon as possible, to BELKNAP & YOUNG, in State-Street—who request their *brethren of the Type*, in this and the other States, to assist them with their usual communications, and publish this advertisement in their respective papers.

PHILADELPHIA.

TUESDAY last being the anniversary of St. John the Evangelist, an elegant Oration was delivered at the Lodge-Room, the corner of Arch and Fifth-street, by the Rev. Brother Smith, and the following persons were installed Grand Officers for the ensuing year:

R. W. Jonathan B. Smith, Esq. Grand Master.
Joseph Few, Deputy Grand Master.
Thomas Proctor, Sen. Grand Warden.
Gavin Hamilton, jun. Junior Grand Warden.
P. le B. Duplessis, Grand Secretary.
Mr. Benjamin Mason, Grand Treasurer.

After which the feast of St. John was celebrated at Mr. Oeller's Hotel, and a liberal collection of charity for the poor of the institution was made, and the following toasts were given:

1. The widow's son.
2. All the Mason's round the globe.
3. May the *circle* of happiness be commensurate with the square of existence.
4. Our illustrious brother Washington. [3 times 3, and 3 huzzas.]
5. May the constitution of France, which has rushed in *a right line* from tyranny, ever be guided by the *square*, and everlasting *role* in the *circle* of happiness.
6. May the torch of *masonry* be centered in the western sky, and illumine with its brilliant *rays United America.*
7. May heaven give double blessings in resurrection to those masons, who have fallen in defence of their country in the *western territory.*

S O N G,

Composed and sung on Tuesday last,

AT THE FESTIVAL OF

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

BY A BROTHER.

YE gracious powers of choral song,
Attend; inspire your festive throng;
Let harmless mirth, and frolic glee,
Dance sportive at our Jubilee.

We ask no sound of spear or shield,
No trophies of th' enfanguined field;
Let hope, let faith and charity,
Begin and end our Jubilee.

No savage warrior's scarlet name,
Shall e'er defile our roll of fame;
But peace, with white rob'd train we see,
Presiding at our Jubilee.

The heart that feels for widow'd woe,
The tears, for orphans pangs, that flow,
The voice which bids distress to flee,
Shall celebrate in Jubilee.

Mercy, with pearly melting eye,
Stern Justice with her sword on high,
Shall both attendant angels be,
To guide, to guard our Jubilee.

Each Brother's soul shall rapturous swell,
Nor sorrow toll her sad'ning knell;
The voice, the hands, the heart *by three*,
Shall thrice repeat our Jubilee.

Then call from East to West the World,
The mystic banners are unfurl'd!
And O! departed ancients, see
From Heaven, and bless our Jubilee!

Lo! from his great or little store,
Each brother flies his mite to pour,
That men may still rejoice to see,
A Mason's lodge a Jubilee.

Then (round the circle) let the glass
(Yet in the square) convivial pass;
And when the sun winds o'er the lea,
Each lass *shall have her* Jubilee.

Be this the general, cordial toast,
(A wish that never should be lost)
That all the world may Masons be,
And live and love in Jubilee.

SKETCHES OF BOSTON AND ITS INHABITANTS.

[The following is extracted from a series of letters, published in a late Nova-Scotia paper.]

SKETCHES, &c.

"THE habits of the people here are very favorable to oratory. Declamation is taught in every school in the country. It is a custom to call on some citizen to make a public oration on the anniversary of independence, and other interesting occasions.

"On the death of a citizen of uncommon merit, if his virtues have been of the private and domestic kind, his memory receives the tribute of approbation from the pulpit: But if in the more splendid walk of public life he has deserved applause, a citizen is called upon to make his eulogium. I have since I came here heard a very sensible one pronounced by Judge LOWELL, on the late Mr. BOWDOIN, who died last summer. Governor HANCOCK, Mr. ADAMS, and every distinguished character in the place were there, a number of respectable ladies, &c. I have picked up a few orations, which I send you herewith.—Some are very lean, others will deserve your reading. The constitutions of the districts, as I have shewn you, must, by their nature, give rise and encouragement to eloquence;—there is but one assembly in the whole range of the federal union, in which it is deemed unnecessary, and, I believe, even absurd and obtrusive. To wit, the senate, or upper house of Congress!—They are merely a deliberative meeting, in which every man delivers his concise opinion, one leg over the other, as they did in the first Congress, where an harangue was a great rarity*.

"The private hospitality of *Boston* is equal even to that of *Ireland*, and the practise of it rather better understood.

"In travelling through *Massachusetts* you are surprised that men, in whom the practice of the moral duties is so habitual, that they observe the laws of God and man without seeming conscious of obedience, should overcharge you in every payment you make, either for lodging, goods, or labour, and should seem to have no other standard of price, than the consent of the buyer; whatever his ignorance or extravagance will yield, is received without scruple. But then if you have left your watch in the temple of Cloacina at the inn, it is in perfect safety; if you have dropped your handkerchief in the street, or on the road, the first man that finds it will call you back; you may carry money loose in your surtout pockets, and remain for hours in the midst of the same extortioners; and if there are no foreigners or Europeans in the croud, your cash is secure and untouched.

"A British officer lodged in a house which took fire at night; in the confusion of exertions, every thing was carried away, and the officer had many things of value, diamonds, rings, trinkets, &c. In the morning they were delivered or sent to him by different men, who might have justly resented the surprise he shewed at receiving them.

"How is this dishonesty in pecuniary exchanges, in a people so exemplary in all other cases, to be accounted for? I answer, that during the war, and some time after, the value of the only money they had in circulation was very variable, and therefore an indecision and irregularity in prices and payment took place; but this is now wearing off, and when it shall entirely cease, and commercial exactness take place, I really do not know what we of *Europe* will do for some imputation against those folks, to counterbalance the advantages and diminish the moral pre-eminence they will assume over us."

* This wants confirmation.

Description of the curious Bridge at Nismes, in the South of France.

THIS bridge to all appearance was constructed by the Romans. The mortar and stone with which it is built, after being exposed for many hundred years, have become one cement as hard as marble. This superb monument of the Romans is composed of three distinct bridges, one above the other: It joins two mountains, the river Gardon passing under it—the upper bridge serving as an acqueduct for the passage of the little river A'iran. This acqueduct by its winding amongst mountains and rocks is 27 miles long.

The first bridge is supported by 6 arches, the river passing through the 5th which is 78 feet wide. This bridge is 498 feet wide, and 62 high. The second bridge is supported by eleven arches, being 25 feet high and 800 long. The third bridge is only 24 feet high and 819 long, being supported by 35 arches.

It is indeed a very curious circumstance to observe two rivers intersecting each other—the one being 151 feet above the other. Indeed by all the vestiges of the works of the Romans, it seems their minds and hearts were on a much larger scale than those of us modern pigmies, who are afraid to encounter what old Romans would have thought little of. To all appearance succeeding ages of Americans, will insensibly regain the dignified character of Romans. The genius of our government, and the happy situation of our country will inevitably lead to this event.

PROVIDENCE, December 17.

Sunday evening last Capt. Brown arrived in the River from Cape-Francois, which he left the 22d ult. He informs that a party of French horse had been attacked by the revolted Negroes, and about 40 of the former killed, which had given great spirits to the blacks; that the whites had abandoned Coracole and Jaquize, and that the former was in flames when he sailed.

PARIS, October 9.

WHEN the king underſtood that the uſual ceremonial of ſalutation between the National Aſſembly and himſelf was to be changed at his meeting them, he ſeemed very much affected —"I ſhould have thought (ſaid he) that altho' they have deprived me of all honor, as an individual, they would have manifeſted ſome regard for the dignity of their firſt magiſtrate, the hereditary repreſentative of the nation."—This effuſion ſpread like wildfire; and to ſuch a height were the populace raiſed, that when the great chair of ſtate was brought into the aſſembly's hall, they ſeemed to worſhip the very chair. Such an exceſs of enthuſiaſtic applauſe was reprobated by one of the orators—but his voice was drowned in the murmurs of the people.—This gave great umbrage to M. Goupilleau, one of the members of the ſecond legiſlature, who cried out that *the majeſty of the people was ſacrificed to the majeſty of the king*.—"If you dare to expreſs yourſelf again in that manner (ſaid one of the officers of the national guard) I will cut you to pieces—you are a traitor—and, take notice, that we have bayonets!"—"Yes! (replied the national guard) —we will cut him to pieces ſhould he infringe the conſtitution—we are alſo ready to cut that man to pieces, who offers him the moſt trifling inſult, while he is doing his duty!"———M. Goupilleau then exclaimed aloud, *The temple of the country is become the ſtage of bullies and gladiators. The national guard wears a menacing aſpect —they tell us that the word* majeſty *belongs to the king only—that the people are nothing, and the king every thing*. The officer was then called to the bar, and deſired to explain. Three hours were ſpent in debating on this inſult, and examining witneſſes. The officer at length interpreted his expreſſions into another meaning; and the aſſembly paſſed on to the order of the day.

The Directors of the Social-Circle Printing Preſs in this city, anxious to contribute all in their power to the more general diſſemination of that immortal effort of human reaſon, the New Conſtitution of France, have lately put to preſs a polyglott or general tranſlation thereof into all the languages of Europe. The typographical part is to be executed with the moſt ſcrupulous attention, that it may not in that reſpect diſgrace the tranſlations which will be made under the inſpection of a man of acknowledged learning and merit, and entruſted by him into the hands of ſuch perſons as he ſhall judge properly qualified in the ſeveral languages into which it is to be transferred. Each tranſlation will be ſold ſeparately. The Engliſh will appear this week, and the others ſucceſſively once a fortnight. Theſe tranſlations when bound up into one volume will, it is hoped, become a claſſic for the ſtudy of different languages.

The following animated ſentiments are taken from the Biſhop of Paris's circular letter, of the 25th ult.

"The ſimple and majeſtic edifice of our new government is now firmly eſtabliſhed upon the ruins of the feudal tyranny, odious chicanery deſpotic ſway, and every other ſpecies of unreſtrained power that have in all ages cruſhed the genius of the French nation. The whole of this conſtitution diſplays to the view of man all that can be wiſhed for to render him happy in a ſtate of ſociety, by an equal mixture of morals, politics, and religion. Let us cheriſh, then, under the two-fold relation of chriſtians and citizens, this precious conſtitution, which ſeems to be the goſpel itſelf transferred, for the happineſs of France, to the code of her civil government.

"For a long time we were governed by the Romans; then conquered by the Franks who obliged us to become chriſtians, afterwards ruled by ambitious uſurpers of the throne—enjoying a ſhort interval of happineſs under Charlemagne; cruſhed under the fall of this Prince's family, and bowed down under the weight of the feudal ſyſtem: riſing a little under Louis the IXth, only to fall lower ſtill under his ſucceſſors, and endure the ſhackles of deſpotiſm or ariſtocracy, which ever happened to prevail—France, before the memorable era of the preſent revolution, poſſeſſed a government void of form and order, a barbarous mode of legiſlation, and, in fact, no conſtitution at all.

Thanks to the labors of the National Aſſembly, light has beamed forth from the boſom of chaos. Our political duties are now ſo plainly preſcribed that he who runs may read. France is free; the people are the ſovereign; the king is only a king while he obeys the conſtitution. We acknowledge no authority ſuperior to the laws; the king only reigns by the law, and it is only in the name of the law that he can exact obedience from the people. This law is made by the temporary repreſentatives of the nation, depoſitaries of the legiſlative authority and the mouths of the public will of the people."

LONDON, October 25.

The great care which the French Government have taken of the little ſettlement of Senegal, has improved it into one of the moſt advantageous Colonies in their poſſeſſion. A very extenſive trade is now carried on with the Moors and Negroes at each ſide of the river, and poſts eſtabliſhed at proper diſtances, for the protection of thoſe concerned therein.

The garriſon is numerous and healthy, and from the great care taken to ſupply the Hoſpital and the people with proper medicines, the place does not experience that fatal mortality which it formerly did. The late Lord Sackville was ſo ſenſible of the extraordinary advantages which might be derived from this ſettlement, when in the hands of the Engliſh, that he took great pains to accommodate it as the French now do, but he could not prevail upon the Treaſury to adopt his plan, however laudable, and the place was loſt, more from inattention than from the power of the enemy.

A letter from Prague, has this luxurious paſſage—"Three hundred kids are daily ſerved up for the Court—fourteen thouſand pheaſants, and twenty thouſand partridges, and every thing elſe in proportion.

When the celebrated Monteſquieu returned from viſiting every part of Europe, and reſiding two years in England, he obſerved that Germany was fit only to travel in, Italy to reſide in—England to think in, and France to live in.—If the good Baron could now take a peep into the latter, he would, we believe, be of a different opinion.

DODD's ſecond addreſs in Acres on Saturday was well calculated to ridicule the corps. His falling collar—his breeches almoſt up to his chin, and his ſhort ſtick, ſet the houſe in a roar. The corps looked rather awkward on this occaſion.

CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1791.

In committee of the whole, on the Poſt-Office Bill.

[Continuation of arguments againſt the motion for ſtriking out the ſection which gives the Members of Congreſs the privilege of *franking* letters.]

WHEN the bill under conſideration is once paſſed into a law, it is preſumable, that no gentleman will ever aſk a member to frank for him, as he cannot grant the requeſt conſiſtently with his honor:—the apprehenſion entertained of the exiſtence of abuſes, and of their encreaſing with the encreaſe of numbers, would be an argument equally valid againſt every law: for no law can be ſo framed, as that people will not find means to evade it: but ſtill the legiſlature will have the power of correcting the abuſes, as ſoon as diſcovered, by paſſing new laws to check them. The committee, who drafted the bill, had before them all the acts of the Britiſh legiſlature, reſpecting the poſt-office: they ſaw the abuſes and how they had been remedied; and with ſuch light to guide their ſteps, they had proceeded in the execution of their taſk. The privilege of franking they had introduced into the bill, upon mature conſideration—to take it away, would be levelling a deadly ſtroke at the liberty of the preſs: the information conveyed by franks, may be conſidered as the vital juices, and the channels of the poſt-office, as the veins; and if theſe are ſtopped, the body muſt be deſtroyed: it is treading on dangerous ground, to take any meaſures that may ſtop the channels of public information, eſpecially of that which relates to matters in which the people are intereſted:—to check the circulation even of foreign intelligence, may be dangerous; but it is highly ſo, to deprive the people of information reſpecting the meaſures of the general government:—nor ought the members to complain of being obliged to read ſo many letters and petitions as come to their hands in conſequence of the exemption from poſtage. If any gentleman thought this a heavy taſk, he ought to remember that it was only his duty, and a taſk which every member had undertaken when he accepted a ſeat in the Houſe.

The privilege of franking was granted to the members, not as a perſonal advantage (for in fact it proved rather a burden) but as a benefit to their conſtituents, who, by means of it, derive information from thoſe who are beſt qualified to give it, as they are the perſons choſen to adminiſter the general government. The members alſo receive uſeful information through the ſame channel. When the impoſt law and the exciſe law were under conſideration, many perſons, who were better acquainted with the operation of ſuch laws, tranſmitted to the houſe much valuable information on thoſe ſubjects; and to ſuch information the houſe ought ever to be open; as on the other hand, the motives for adopting certain meaſures, ought always to be explained to influential characters in the different parts of the Union. Such conduct will produce the moſt ſalutary effects, in reconciling the people to the meaſures of government, when the principles upon which every law is framed, are explained to them, as well by the correſpondence of the members, as by their debates, publiſhed in the newſpapers.

It it the duty of the members to diſperſe the newſpapers among thoſe people who cannot perhaps otherwiſe obtain them, than under the protection of franks:—even along the poſt-roads, the common packets of newſpapers are not ſafe from depredation: but when once they get into the interior parts of the country, there is hardly any chance of their eſcaping,—whereas under cover of a frank, they are ſure to reach their deſtination in ſafety.

If the privilege were confined, during the ſeſſion, to letters ſent from and received at the ſeat of government, and the members limited to their own letters, and obliged to write the whole ſuperſcription, the encreaſe of the apprehended abuſes would be prevented: if it were further reſtricted, by limiting it to thoſe letters only that are ſent to or come from the ſtate to which the member belongs, this would convince the people, that the privilege was intended for the benefit not of the members but of their conſtituents.

Further it was obſerved, that every argument, which might be adduced in favor of withdrawing the privilege from the members of Congreſs, might be uſed with equal force in the caſes of the Preſident, Vice-Preſident, and every other public officer, mentioned in the ſame ſection. If the allowance of ſix dollars per day was a reaſon for ſubjecting the members to the payment of poſtage, every public officer ought alſo, on the ſame principle, to pay for his letters, as they were all compenſated with equal liberality. If abuſes were apprehended from the members, others were as likely to introduce them as they: if an encreaſe of revenue was contemplated, the poſtage of all letters to and from the Preſident, the Vice-Preſident, the Secretaries of State, of the Treaſury, of the Department of War, &c. would contribute to that encreaſe:—but on the other hand, thoſe gentlemen muſt have their compenſations encreaſed, if their letters were to be taxed; for they could not be expected to pay for them at their own expenſe. If the privilege can be guarded againſt abuſe, with reſpect to thoſe officers, it can alſo be guarded in the caſe of members of Congreſs.

The eſtabliſhment of the poſt-office is agreed to be for no other purpoſe than the conveyance of information into every part of the Union; and a greater portion of that had been conveyed into many of the interior parts of the country, by the newſpapers ſent by the members of the houſe, than could be conveyed by other means, excepting on the main roads on which ſtages go:—that information had proved highly ſerviceable to the preſent government; for wherever the newſpapers had extended, or even the correſpondence of the members, no oppoſition has been made to the laws, whereas the contrary was experienced in thoſe parts to which the information had not penetrated; and even there, the oppoſition ceaſed, as ſoon as the principles on which the laws had been paſſed, were made known to the people.

As long as the privilege can be thus uſed for the general advantage of the citizens, it ought not to be relinquiſhed by the members merely through fear of its being thought a perſonal privilege: it might be confined to members actually attending the ſeſſion; they might be obliged to write the whole ſuperſcription, and even to add the date. In ſhort, the wiſdom of the houſe, it was hoped, would prevent all the evils apprehended from it, and retain the advantages.

The queſtion being taken on the motion (for withdrawing the privilege from the members) paſſed in the negative—yeas 21, nays 35.

WEDNESDAY, December 28.

Mr. Livermore preſented a memorial from the legiſlature of the State of New-Hampſhire, remonſtrating againſt the inequality in the aſſumption of the State debts; referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

A meſſage, from the Senate, was delivered by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing that they had paſſed a bill (ſent to them from the houſe) for carrying into effect the contract between the United States, and the State of Pennſylvania.

Mr. Secretary Lear delivered a meſſage from the Preſident of the United States, accompanied with the copy of a letter from the Attorney-General, ſtating certain difficulties in the execution of his office.

The houſe reſumed the conſideration of the amendments, propoſed by the committee of the whole, to the poſt office bill.

The 20th ſection, with the amendments, was agreed to, and the privilege of *franking* continued to the members of both houſes, and conferred on the Secretary of the Senate, the clerk of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, and ſome other officers.

The amendment to the 23d ſection was alſo agreed to, ſubjecting newſpapers conveyed in the mail, to a poſtage of one cent for 100 miles, and a cent and a half for any greater diſtance.

Section 25, as amended and agreed to, authoriſes the poſt-maſters of Portſmouth, N. H. Boſton, Providence, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Annapolis, and Charleſton, S. C. to ſend the letters to the houſes of the perſons, to whom addreſſed, and to charge, for ſuch conveyance, one cent on each letter, in addition to the poſtage.

Having proceeded through all the amendments, the houſe adjourned.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29.

The letter of the Attorney-Generel of the United States, ſent from the Preſident yeſterday, was referred to the committee who have before them the report on the judiciary ſyſtem.

The petition of James Rumſey, reſpecting his invention of a ſteam-boat, was referred to the committee on uſeful arts, &c.

Two petitions, of William Langley and Adam Giffart, praying compenſation for ſervices, were read and referred to the Secretary of War.

The Houſe reſumed the conſideration of the Poſt-Office bill. Many of the amendments were again amended—the time was taken up in diſcuſſing the various propoſitions offered from all parts of the Houſe—the franking ſection was reſtricted in ſeveral particulars—A motion to reduce the poſtage of newſpapers to an half cent each—and another providing for the tranſportation of periodical pamphlets by the mail—both failed. The ſeveral ſections being gone through with—a motion to recommit the bill and amendments occaſioned further debate, which continued to the time of adjournment.

Mr. Hartley obtained leave of abſence for 8 days.

Mr. Hillhouſe obtained leave of abſence for 20 days—and then the Houſe adjourned.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30.

A number of petitions were laid on the clerk's table by ſeveral members—theſe were taken up in order, read, and referred—thoſe for penſions and compenſations for ſervices and diſabilities, to the Secretary of War.

A memorial of John Churchman was read, renewing his application for the patronage of Government, to enable him to undertake and proſecute a voyage of diſcovery towards the North Pole—laid on the table.

Mr. Bourne of the committee of enrolment, reported the bill for carrying into effect a contract between the United States and the ſtate of Pennſylvania, as duly enrolled—the Speaker then affixed his ſignature to the ſame.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, by Mr. Secretary Lear—communicating a copy of the ratification by the ſtate of Virginia, of the amendments propoſed by Congreſs to the Conſtitution of the United States.

A petition from a number of the inhabitants of Northumberland county, Pennſylvania, againſt that part of the revenue law, which lays a duty on ſpirits diſtilled from the produce of the country, and praying for a repeal of the law—was read and laid on the table.

In committee of the whole, on the bill to extend the time for ſettling the accounts of the United States with the individual States—Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair.

The bill being read, Mr. Clark propoſed an additional ſection, providing for enhancing the ſalary of the firſt clerk in the Commiſſioner's office to the ſum received by the principal clerk in the Auditor's office— which was agreed to.

The committee then roſe and reported accordingly—the houſe accepted the report, and ordered the bill to be engroſſed for a third reading.

The report of a ſelect committee, reſpecting the Secretary of the Treaſury's exhibiting annual accounts of the receipts and expenditures of public monies, was taken into conſideration—This report conſiſted of two reſolutions—one requiring the account, the other that a committee ſhould be appointed to examine and report thereon.

After conſiderable debate, the firſt reſolution was adopted—the other diſagreed to.

Adjourned till Monday.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

VOLTAIRE.

AS Voltaire is quoted as the great Oracle of republicaniſm (as his aſhes are looked upon as the embers from which the democracy of France has been lighted up into its preſent flame) let us *per contra*, give, in his own words, what that notorious atheiſtical hypocrite has ſaid of kings:—In his celebrated addreſs to the members of the Academy of Paris, in the year 1746, will be found theſe words:

In ſpeaking of Louis the XIVth. he ſays, "Do you think, gentlemen, that the honors reſounded by ſo many voices to the memory of Louis the XIVth. did not open to themſeves a way to the heart of his ſucceſſor?—It will one day be ſaid, that both journeyed to immortality; ſometimes by the ſame road, ſometimes by different routes. Poſterity muſt ſay, that this was the true purſuit of glory; that the monarchy of France diſplayed a greatneſs of ſoul in the happineſs of its people! That land and ſea gave teſtimony of its magnificence—and the ſmalleſt objects, as ſoon as they began to have any relation to it, aſſumed a new character, and received the ſtamp of Sterling grandeur!"

At the concluſion of this memorable harangue, we find Voltaire again either a ſtrong royaliſt, or the moſt profound hypocrite. His words are, in deſcanting on the character of the late king of France, "We are happy, we have known his virtues ever ſince he began to reign. We have always thought of him, as all ages, and all nations will think. Never was there a love more ſincere, or better expreſſed: By all hearts it is felt, and by your eloquent tongue it is declared. Medals worthy of the moſt polite times of Greece eternize his triumphs and our happineſs. O! that I could ſee in our public places, ſtatues of that humane monarch carved by the hands of our Praxiteles's, environed with all the ſymbols of public felicity: O! that I could read at the foot of each ſtatue, theſe words, which are engraved upon all our hearts, "To the father of his country."

After this, what muſt the public think of the admirers of Voltaire?

FROM THE LONDON CHRONICLE.

THOMSON.

One of the moſt elegant compliments ever paid to this charming Poet was by a perſon of his own name, who ſent him the following Verſes:

To Mr. JAMES THOMSON, *on his* SEASONS.

HAIL *Nature's Poet*, whom ſhe taught alone
To ſing her works, in numbers like her own,
Sweet as the thruſh that warbles in the dale,
And ſoft as Philomela's tender tale;
She lent her pencil too of wond'rous pow'r,
To catch the rainbow, and to form the flow'r,
Of many mingling hues—and ſmiling ſaid,
(But firſt with laurel crown'd her Favourite's head)
"Theſe beauteous Children, tho' ſo fair they ſhine,
"Fade in my Seaſons; let them live in thine."
And live they ſhall, the charm of every eye,
Till Nature ſicken, and the SEASONS die.

WILLIAM THOMSON.

Philadelphia, December 31.

All accounts of the late action with the Indians reflect honor on the conduct of General St. Clair and his gallant troops. It is true the army was defeated, but it is highly probable they were overpowered by ſuperior numbers.—The annals of the late war do not exhibit a more lengthy and ſevere conflict; and although the iſſue of it was unfortunate, the reputation of the American arms remains unimpeached.

Whatever may be the conſequences of the Indian war, the United States are not reſponſible for them.—The predatory incurſions of the Wabaſh and Miami Indians, began in the early part of the late war, and have continued without intermiſſion to the preſent time.

Theſe Indians have conſtantly refuſed the invitations of the United States to treat of peace, although the neighbouring tribes did, at ſeveral periods ſince the late war, conclude treaties with us. Some people have ſuppoſed that this war has been lighted up by the encroachments of the whites.—This does not appear to be the caſe.—The Wabaſh Indians have not any claim to the lands within the boundaries ſtipulated by ſeveral treaties with the Weſtern Indians;—nor have they urged any ſuch claim: they appear to have been incited to a continuance of their depredations, by a thirſt for blood and plunder, with both of which they have been but too abundantly gratified.

When the inſolence and cruelties of theſe banditti ſhall be fully explained to the public, together with the means uſed to bring them to a juſt ſenſe of their ſituation, without having recourſe to the laſt extremity, the humanity of the United States will be abundantly apparent, and their conduct receive, as it merits, the approbation of the enlightened part of mankind.

Six Cherokee Chiefs, with a woman and boy of that nation, accompanied by Mr. Carey, interpreter, arrived in town on Thurſday laſt, about twelve o'clock. They were attended by Colonel Procter, of this city.

The following are the names of the ſix Cherokee Chiefs:

Ininnetua, or Bloody fellow: a General.
Chadlaw, or King-Fiſher: a Colonel.
Nattawego, or the North Nation: a General.
Kuthaguſta, or The Prince: the Old Warrior.
Teyeſtiſkey, or The Diſturber: a Captain.
Shucwegee, or Captain George.
The Squaw, Jean Dougherty.

Chriſtian Febiger, Eſq. is unanimouſly re-elected Treaſurer of this Commonwealth, by the Legiſlature.

A veſſel arrived at Boſton brings a confirmation of the deſtruction of Port-au-Prince.

Port-au Prince was a large and populous city, containing more than 20,000 inhabitants—It is now an heap of rubbiſh and its citizens reduced to indeſcribable diſtreſs.

We can inform our readers from the beſt authority, that in the late action of the 4th of November, under Major-General St. Clair, the following gallant conduct of Major Butler, brother to the late General Butler who commanded one of the battalions of levies from this ſtate, took place—the Major having received the wound which broke his leg, he retired to be dreſſed, and the moment it was over, got himſelf put upon a horſe, and returned to his battalion, and continued with it until it was ordered to retire.

The Subſcription-Book for opening the Canal and Lock Navigation between the rivers Schuylkill and Suſquehanna, by the waters of Tulpehocken, Quitapahilla, and Swatara, in the counties of Berks and Dauphin, having been kept open for fifteen days, agreeable to law, were cloſed on Saturday laſt, when it appeared that there were 40,000 ſhares ſubſcribed, being 39,000 ſhares more than the law requires, the whole number is to be reduced down to one thouſand ſhares, by lottery.

The committee of the Houſe of Repreſentatives appointed to conſider and report on the act reſpecting dramatic exhibitions, have reported in ſubſtance, That as the public ſentiment will forever preſcribe the language, and ſtamp the character of public exhibitions, it becomes unneceſſary for the Legiſlature to place the Theatre under the trammels of cenſors.

Late letters from Jamaica to a gentleman in this city, mention that the ſpirit of revolt among the negroes had at length reached the iſland—that the white inhabitants were ſincerely alarmed for their ſafety, had proclaimed martial law, and were taking every precaution in their power to prevent a general inſurrection. The flame is ſpreading, and threatens the Weſt-India iſlands with ruin and deva[illegible]ation.

Wedneſday laſt the Senate of this Commonwealth, voted that the choice of a Federal Senator ſhould be by a concurrent vote—11, to 6.

The amneſty, allowed in France to the fugitive princes, and others who have oppoſed the revolution, is very honorable, as well as wiſe and politic. Men overturn a tyranny, becauſe they fear it; and what they fear they hate. The ſtruggle for liberty inflames both paſſions, fear and hatred. The moment of triumph is a dangerous trial of the heart; for it finds the latter paſſion thirſting for the deſtruction of the objects and perſons, which it lately feared and continues to hate. The amneſty evinces the magnanimous confidence of the National Aſſembly in the ſtability of their own work; no longer fearing their foes, they have the nobleneſs of ſoul, as well as wiſdom, to forgive them. It is to the honor of the age that opinions are no longer puniſhed as crimes. Go on, enlightened Frenchmen, your mildneſs (a national virtue now reſumed) in the uſe of your privileges, will make liberty appear amiable in the eyes of other nations.

Hitherto a free people have been conſidered as a kind of ſectaries; it has been a diſtinction in the world, and a proud one too of more worth than all its titles. But the time is coming, and the French, if they are wiſe and prudent enough to make their work ſtrong as they do it, will haſten the period, when the major vote of the world will be given in favor of liberty---when the want, or the loſs of it, will be conſidered as a ſtain, a mark of ignominy and degradation, which ſlaves, the moſt uſed to it, will not have the patience to carry.

The example of a free people is important to the world. The common objection againſt free governments, is, that they run into licentiouſneſs. A free people, therefore, by refuſing obedience to the laws, do an injury not only to themſelves, but to mankind. It is not kings only who are terrified by ſeeing the effects of this diſobedience— it ſeems, in their view of the matter, a duty with men of ſenſe and virtue, living in countries whoſe governments need reforming, to oppoſe the work of reformation, and to preſerve the public tranquility, even at the price of delaying, perhaps of finally loſing the opportunity of changing things for the better. How would it diſcourage the European lovers of liberty and good order, for they are the ſame ſort of men, to find that we in America have made a new form of government, as free as the air, and one that has been found as good to diſpute about as ever was made; but the people will not obey it. Surely then no American who is half as proud of his country and his liberty as he has cauſe to be, will give occaſion for his own and his country's diſhonor, by oppoſing or counteracting the exciſe laws. There is no liberty without government—and ſurely there is no government where men govern the laws. Men may love liberty in their hearts who join in the cry againſt the exciſe—but if they are wild enough to oppoſe it forcibly, they are the worſt enemies of liberty. The exciſe has a bad name—but never was more pains beſtowed to make the act deſerve a good one. Will not the men who think it a dangerous law, give thoſe who would explain it an hearing? Will they not ſee the effects of the law before they pronounce it oppreſſive? It is to be feared that great miſrepreſentations have taken place. But the truth, though ſlow, will arrive at laſt, and thouſands will be ſurpriſed to find how groſsly they have been impoſed upon, in relation to this obnoxious law.

With ſo much good ſenſe as our countrymen are known to poſſeſs; and after ſo much as they have done and ſuffered to eſtabliſh an equal government, by laws and not by men, it is impoſſible to conceive that any men, unleſs in a fit of mad paſſion, can be found ſo wicked and fooliſh as to fly in the face of authority, and to oppoſe thoſe very laws which they, by their repreſentatives, have had part in framing.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.

6 pr. Cents	23/	pr. £.	115	pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	13/6		67½	do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	13/8		68⅓	do.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Final Settl. and other Certificates	20/6	102½	do.
Indents	12/9	63¾	
Bank Subſcriptions,	158	Dollars.	

THE annual election of OFFICERS of the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, will be held at their Hall between the hours of 2 and 5, P. M. on FRIDAY the 6th of JANUARY next.

December 31. JONATHAN WILLIAMS, *Sec'ry.*

AN

ADDRESS

TO THE CITIZENS OF

WESTMORELAND, WASHINGTON, FAYETTE AND ALLEGHANY COUNTIES.

ON THE

REVENUE LAW.

By JOHN NEVILLE, Inspector of the Revenue,

Survey No. 4, District Pennsylvania.

(CONTINUED.)

AS far as any discretionary power of visiting is given to any officer acting under that law, it is confined to BUILDINGS, which are ENTERED by the parties, as places in which they carry on the BUSINESS of DISTILLING. No other house or building they may have can be visited. If there are even particular APARTMENTS in a house in which the business is carried on, these only, if designated properly, can be visited by the officer. He would have no right to meddle with any other apartment in the house.

Thus careful have Congress been to secure and protect the citizen from any improper intrusion or search.

But even this very qualified power of visiting is confined to Distilleries from Foreign Materials, and to distilleries from domestic materials in Cities, Towns and Villages only. It does not at all apply to any case, in which the duty is charged upon the Still itself, whether the party chooses to pay the sixty cents per gallon of the capacity of the still, or the nine cents per gallon on the spirits actually distilled by him. In which ever way he may make his election, he is free from the visitation of the officer; this, it is believed, has escaped your notice, as it appears to my mind to obviate many of the prevalent objections.

The power of visiting the still to take its dimensions, once for all, will hardly be deemed an exception to what is here asserted. This would be nothing more than if Assessors were to come upon a man's farm to view the size, the kinds and quality of the land.

Neither can the provision which authorises magistrates in certain cases to grant search warrants be deemed an exception. Here the discretion is not in the officer of the revenue, but in the Magistrate, and even he cannot grant such a warrant, but in consequence of reasonable cause of suspicion made out to his satisfaction upon OATH, nor can the warrant granted be executed but in the presence of a constable or other peace officer.

This power of searching so much complained of, is however not peculiar to excise laws. Ships, which are certainly much more the dwellings of the master and the crew, than are the greatest numbers of distilleries, are liable to constant search, and as far as search warrants are concerned, a similar power is to be found in the law regulating the collection of the duties on imported articles, which is not only a necessary provision, but one which has never excited the least murmur among the merchants, or others whose houses or store houses might be affected by it.

By the laws of Pennsylvania too, all bakehouses may be entered and examined by certain public officers at their discretion; and they are almost uniformly a part of the dwellings of the persons who conduct them; whereas distilleries in most cases form no part of the dwellings of their owners, any more than a saw mill or a smith shop. This regulation has always been strictly executed in the city of Philadelphia, being considered as one of the most important in its police.

No one of these things has been deemed an invasion of domestic peace or private property. As well might it be said that the entry of an assessor to levy, or of a tax gatherer to demand and enforce the payment of a tax is such an invasion. Ideas of this sort are certainly overstrained, and are incompatible with the necessary operations of the mildest of governments.

Third objection. "The oaths which are required of the parties tend to injure morals and multiply temptations to perjury."

Answer. It is certainly always to be wished that a multiplication of oaths could be avoided, but the requiring them is not an objection to excise laws in particular. It applies to several other kind of revenue laws, and it is much easier to wish they could be avoided, than to discern how it can be done with due security to the public.

No article subject to a duty on importation can be brought into the country, but the master of the vessel must, in the first place report it on oath; and before it can be landed the owner or consignee must also enter it upon oath, producing an invoice of the article, its cost, &c. Similar regulations are practiced in foreign countries, and were practiced under all the State governments; nor has there ever been any reasonable substitute proposed. If neither the inspection of officers, nor the oaths of parties are to be tolerated, there is no alternative, but that all taxes must be laid upon land, or assessed according to the arbitrary guesses of certain officers. The former would ruin the farmer and disappoint the revenue: the latter truly involves the worst kind of tyranny, and is equally unproductive to the treasury.

"Fourth objection. The penalties and forfeitures in the law "are so high as not only to punish, but ruin delinquents, who "bear in their sufferings the delinquency of others."

Answer. The penalties and forfeitures are not higher nor more severe, than those which secure the collection of duties on imported articles and the regulations of the coasting trade, and are not greater than are usual in revenue laws generally. Pecuniary penalties in some cases extend from one to five hundred dollars, and forfeiture of the article itself, in respect to which attempts have been made to defraud the public, are the only punishment to be found in the excise law, except for false oaths and extortion or oppression on the part of the officers. False oaths involve the pains of perjury; the extortion or oppression of officers brings with it fines imprisonments, forfeiture of office, and an incapacity to hold offices in future.

Provision has been made for the mitigation and remission of penalties in all cases but those of WILFUL negligence or fraud.

Wilful disobedience to the laws, fraud and corruption, perjury, extortion and oppression are the only things which are treated with severity; is a WILFUL DISOBEDIENCE to the CONSTITUTIONAL LAWS of the country a light offence? Are attempts to defraud the nation, through its government, of the means of paying its debts and providing for the common defence and general welfare, slight transgressions? Are pecuniary penalties from one to five hundred dollars, with a forfeiture of the article which are the object of the fraud, excessive punishment for such injuries to the public? Is there any substantial distinction between one false oath and an other, or does the making of such distinction tend to increase the respect for an oath? Do not slight punishments for certain oaths tend to diminish in the mind the horror which ought to prevail against false swearing and to prepare it for those which are represented as a more heinous kind of perjury? are imprisonment for a time, forfeiture of office, and incapacity to serve in an other, punishment too severe for an officer who is guilty of extortion or oppression? Or does the inflicting of those penalties argue regard or disregard to the rights and security of the citizens.

The idea that one man suffers for the delinquency of another is in every sense erroneous: no man is either put in the place of another, or suffers more for his offence than the nature of it requires.

God forbid, fellow-citizens, that we should on cool reflection think so lightly of the obligations we are all under as to deem such penalties too grievous for such offences.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

At No. 263, South Front-Street,

Next Wednesday evening, JOHN MACPHERSON will Lecture on MECHANICS,

and begin precisely at Eight o'Clock.

Tickets are sold by Mr. *Poulson*, at the Library; Mr. *Peloſi*, at the Merchant's Coffeehouse; and by said *Macpherson*, at one half a dollar each.

BOULTING CLOTHS.

An extensive Assortment, of very superior texture, suitable for every branch of the business, just imported from Amsterdam, and for SALE by

DANIEL TYSON,

No. 114, SOUTH FRONT-STREET;

Where Millers and others may always be supplied with the best Cloths, and large allowance made to those who purchase in quantities to sell again.

Also for SALE, a Quantity of Particular

MADEIRA WINE,

Of the first Quality, fit for immediate use, in Pipes.

Philadelphia, December 6, 1791. [1awim]

GEORGE MEADE

Has for SALE, at his Stores on WALNUT-STREET WHARF,

A FEW pipes of 3 and 4 years old bills of exchange Madeira WINE, which he will dispose of by the pipe, hogshead or quarter cask.

London market Madeira WINE, 5 and 6 years old.

Old Sherry WINE of the first quality, by the hogshead or quarter cask.

Three and 4 years old Lisbon WINE, of a superior quality to what is generally imported, by the pipe, quarter cask, or larger quantity.

Choice old Coniac BRANDY, by the pipe, tierce, or larger quantity.

A few quarter chests of first quality Hyson TEA.

He has just received by the Pigou, Loxley, master, from London, a few quarter casks of old Madeira WINE—And

By the brig Mercury, Capt. Stevens, from Dublin, a few boxes of Irish LINENS, low priced and well assorted; a few bales of red and white FLANNELS, and some GLUE.

A few boxes of Spermaceti CANDLES of the first quality, and Burlington PORK of prime quality.

He has also to dispose of, a quantity of dressed White Oak STAVES.

He means to keep a constant supply of First Quality Madeira and Lisbon WINES, and whoever is pleased to favor him with their custom, may be assured of being well served.

He will, through the Winter and Spring, buy undressed HANDSPIKES. He is purchasing FLAX-SEED and BEES-WAX, and will give the highest price for them.

N.B. A few hampers of excellent London PORTER and Taunton ALE, just received, and to be disposed of.

Philadelphia, November 16, 1791. (ep 6w.)

American Lead Manufactory.

STEPHEN AUSTIN, & Co.

HAVE just now opened their LEAD-WAREHOUSE, two doors south of Walnut-street Wharf, adjoining their New Factory—where they have now made, and ready for sale, a general assortment of SHOT of all sizes, with SHEET and BAR LEAD, the production of the Mines in Virginia. As they have employed a number of experienced English workmen, they warrant it to be equal in quality to any manufactured in Europe, and at a reduced price from the cost of imported.

They also continue to manufacture all the above articles at Richmond, in Virginia. All orders addressed to either of the above Factories, will be thankfully received, and executed on the shortest notice.

N. B. Wanted, industrious, sober, Labouring Men, at the said Mines, where constant employ, good wages, and other encouragements will be given, means of conveyance being provided, and houses for their reception.

For further particulars enquire of Messrs. MOSES AUSTIN & Co. at their Factory in Richmond, or as above.

Philadelphia, December 3. 1791. tf

TO BE SOLD,

BY JOHN CAREY,

No. 26, PEAR-STREET,

A COLLECTION OF

Scarce and Valuable BOOKS,

Which may be seen every day, *until five o'clock*, P. M.

Among them are the following:

Folio. HOMER, Xenophon, Plato, Plutarch, Eusebius, Sozomen, Theodoret, Virgil, Horace, Livy, Tacitus, Paterculus, Pliny, Concordantia Lat. Concordantia Gr. Thesaurus Ciceronis. Biblia Junii and Tremellii, Bible de Martin, Wells's Maps, Scapulæ—Phavorini—Martinii—Hoffmani Lexica, Vossii Etymologicon, Antiquit. Eccles. Britannicæ, &c.

Quarto. Pindar, Cyropædia, Bentley's Horace, Terence and Phædrus, Ovid, Juvenal, Manilius, Ciceronis op. om. Cæsar, Suetonius, Julius Pollux, Hederici Lexicon, Vossii Ars Gram. Cluverii Geographia, Justinian Code, &c.

Octavo et infra. Homer, Anacreon, Aristophanes, Longinus, Theophrastus, Hesiod, Poëtæ minores Gr. Isocrates, Phalaris, *various editions of* Horace, Virgil, Terence, and Ovid, Tibullus, Plautus, Lucan, Martial, Claudian, Val. Flaccus, Ausonius, Buchanan, Sallust, Curtius, Florus, Justin, Val. Maximus, A. Gellius, Hist. August. Scriptores, *English and French Translations* of some of the Classics, *a great variety* of Greek and Latin Grammars, &c. &c.

☞ Catalogues may be had of Messrs. Rice & Co. Booksellers, Market-street, or of JOHN CAREY.

October 31. (ep tf.)

JOHN PINTARD,

SWORN BROKER & AUCTIONEER,

PURCHASES and SELLS

PUBLIC DEBT of every description, on *Commission*, at the following rates:

ON the specie amount of all sales at auction, *one eighth* per cent.

On ditto at private sale or purchase, *one-half* per cent.

On remittances, ditto.

Receiving interest at the Loan-Office, *one* per cent. on the amount of the interest.

For making transfers at ditto, *seventy-five cents* per transfer.

☞ Such persons as may incline to favor the subscriber with their orders, may rely on their being executed with *punctuality, fidelity and dispatch.* His long experience and extensive dealings in the public stocks, together with a well established correspondence throughout the United States, enable him to conduct his operations with peculiar benefit to his employers.

JOHN PINTARD,

New-York, No. 57, *King-Street.*

October 15, 1791.

Bank of the United States.

DECEMBER 22, 1791.

RESOLVED, That the Discounts in future be made upon Tuesday and Friday, and that the Notes or Bills offered for Discount, be presented at the Bank on Monday and Thursday.

(4t) JOHN KEAN, *Cashier.*

Bank of the United States.

DECEMBER 3. 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Bank of the United States will be opened on Monday the 5th instant.

Transfers of the subscriptions to the stock of said Bank may then be made.

On Monday the 12th instant, deposits will be received, and on Tuesday the 20th instant, discounts may be made.

By order of the President and Directors,

JOHN KEAN, *Cashier.*

All Bills or Notes offered for Discount shall be delivered into the Bank on Mondays or Wednesdays, the Discount shall be settled on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and shall be made known the next succeeding days.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE *BANK* OF THE *UNITED STATES,*

DECEMBER 5, 1791.

RESOLVED,

THAT the payment of the portion of the Capital Stock of the Bank of the United States, consisting of Specie which will be due on the several Shares on the first Monday of January next, may be made at the respective Banks of *Massachusetts* and *New-York.*

Provided, That any Stockholder claiming the benefit of such payment, shall, on or before the first Monday in January next, exhibit to the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, a Certificate signed by the Cashier of the Bank into which such payment shall have been made—any thing in the regulations heretofore established to the contrary notwithstanding

By order of the President and Directors,

JOHN KEAN, *Cashier.*

Bank of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 22, 1791.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the BANK of the UNITED STATES are hereby informed, that according to the statute of incorporation, a general election for twenty-five DIRECTORS will be held at the Bank of the United States, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the second day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

And, pursuant to the eleventh section of the Bye-Laws, the Stockholders of the said Bank are hereby notified to assemble in general meeting, at the same place, on Tuesday the third day of January next, at five o'clock in the evening.

By order of the President and Directors,

JOHN KEAN, *Cashier.*

Second fundamental Article of Statute of Incorporation.

"Not more than three-fourths of the Directors in office, exclusive of the President, shall be eligible for the next succeeding year. But the Director who shall be President at the time of an election, may always be re-elected." [ep tf]

IMPERIAL HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA

TEAS,

REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, & SPICES, &c. &c.

Of the first quality—by retail,

No 19,

Third-Street, between Chesnut and Market Streets.

A few TICKETS in 3d and last Class of the NEW-JERSEY LOTTERY.

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by

SAMUEL ANDERSON,

Chesnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.

TO BE SOLD,

On the Waters of TYE RIVER, a Branch of JAMES RIVER, in the County of Amherst, and State of Virginia,

About 7,000 acres of rich Land,

Well adapted to produce every kind of grain and grass a farmer can wish to cultivate, distant from navigation twenty miles.—For terms apply to JAMES ROSE, residing on the Land.

Amherst County, Virginia, Dec. 10, 1791. (4t)

TO BE SOLD,

THAT beautiful and elegant situation on the banks of the Potomack, adjoining the town of Alexandria, whereon the subscriber now resides; about 25 or 30 acres will be sold with the improvements, which are a neat and commodious two story house, compleatly finished from the cellar to the garret, a kitchen, laundry, meat-house, dairy, two story barn, and ice house, all finished in the best manner, together with several other necessary outhouses, the yard and garden neatly paled, and a skillful gardner now employed in putting it in fine order; the land well enclosed with a post and rail fence; a well, and springs of excellent water—the prospect is equalled by few, and excelled by none in America—its contiguity to Alexandria, the Federal Town, and George-Town, having a fine and full view of each place, must render it in a few years of great value, being directly in a line of communication from Alexandria to the other two towns. Should a purchaser offer before the 15th of February next, a cheap bargain may be had. An indisputable title, clear of all incumbrances, will be made by the subscriber. I will also sell with this place, 220 Acres of Wood Land, about 3 miles distant, which will suit well to support the above in wood and timber.

December 14, 1791. (tf) BALDWIN DADE.

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November 5, 1791.

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